DESCRIPTION

IMAGE PROCESSING DEVICE

Technical Field

      The present invention relates to an image processing device and, more particularly,

5   to an image processing device which enhances contrast for medium-to-fine details (a

catheter, blood vessels, etc.) of an image by compressing low-frequency components of

the image collected by a measurement section of an image diagnosis apparatus or the

like.

Background Art

10   On medical images obtained by conventional X-ray image diagnosis apparatuses

or the like, dynamic range compression processing (DRC processing) is performed to

enhance contrast at a guide wire, a catheter, a blood vessel, etc. DRC processing is

processing for compressing low-frequency components of an input image.

      For extraction of low-frequency components in DRC processing, a method

15   (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 9-182093) which uses an infinite impulse

response (IIR) filter (also called a recursive filter) is known.

      The recursive filter is a feedback-type filter which performs present smoothing

processing by using the results of preceding smoothing processing, and which is capable

of efficiently extracting low-frequency components by a smaller amount of computation

20   in comparison with FIR filters.

      A top-bottom/left-right recursive filter performs recursive filtering processing by

reciprocating along top-bottom and left-right directions with respect to the direction of

scanning on an input image, i.e., four cycles of recursive filtering processing in total, to

obtain an unsharpened image free from phase distortion (Japanese Patent Application

25   Laid-open No. 9-182093).

      The conventional recursive filter performing recursive filtering on an input image

by reciprocating along top-bottom and left-right directions, i.e., four cycles of recursive

filtering processing in total, requires at least a time for input of one frame of image data

in obtaining an output value for a particular one of pixels. Thus, DRC processing using

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a top-bottom/left-right recursive filter is not suitable for real-time processing because of a large delay due to image processing.

An object of the present invention is to provide an image processing device having only a short delay due to image processing and a small amount of computation,

5   free from an artifact such as black region in a processed image, and capable of largely improving contrast for a medium-to-fine detail of an image such as a catheter.

Disclosure of the Invention

To achieve the above-described object, the present invention provides an image processing device comprising recursive filtering means of smoothing an input image and

10   arithmetic means of subtracting an input image smoothed by the recursive filtering means from the original of the input image, wherein the recursive filtering means includes edge setting means of setting at least one edge having a predetermined angle from a scanning line direction of the input image, and control means of smoothing the image to be smoothed in correspondence with the edge set by the edge setting means.

15   That is, the control means controls the recursive filter so that the recursive filter outputs a smoothed image (unsharpened image, i.e., low-frequency components) smoothed in an edge direction set as the direction of an edge of the input image (e.g., a direction perpendicular to the line of scanning on the image). The low-frequency components are compressed into a suitable amount by low-frequency component

20   compression amount setting means and thereafter output. Low-frequency component compression means compresses the low-frequency components of the input image by subtracting from the input image the output value from the low-frequency component compression amount setting means. The recursive filter can extract the low-frequency components of the input image with an input time delay corresponding to one line of the

25   input image. Therefore, DRC processing has only a short delay due to image processing and is capable of real-time processing by a small amount of computation.

Also, in the recursive filter, the feedback rate is changed according to the magnitude of the value of the difference between the input image and the output image one-line before. For example, if the absolute value of the difference value is smaller,

30   the degree of smoothing is increased. If the absolute value of the difference value is larger, the degree of smoothing is reduced. In this way, the influence of phase

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distortion (an artifact such as a black region due to DRC processing on a falling low-luminance portion of the input image in particular) is prevented and contrast at a medium-to-fine detail of the image such as a catheter is improved.

Phase distortion can be further reduced by providing a plurality of recursive filters which output unsharpened images smoothed on the basis of edges in a plurality of directions, and by combining outputs from the recursive filters.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an essential-portion block diagram showing an embodiment of an image processing device in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of the recursive filter shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a graph showing input-output characteristic of the LUT shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an essential-portion block diagram showing another embodiment of the image processing device in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 5 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of the recursive filter shown in Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a diagram used for explanation of the effect of the present invention (limitation of black region in an edge neighborhood region); and

Figure 7 is a diagram used for explanation of the effect of the present invention (an improvement in contrast at a catheter).

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an essential-portion block diagram showing an embodiment of an image processing device in accordance with the present invention.

As shown in Figure 1, an image processing device 10 is constituted by an edge preservation type of recursive filter 12, a lookup table (LUT) 14, a delay circuit 16, and an arithmetic unit 18. "Edge" referred to herein denotes a portion of an image at which

the difference between the values of adjacent pixels in data on one line of the image is large.

An input image in the image processing device 10 is, in the case of a medical image diagnosis apparatus such as an X-ray imaging apparatus for example, a digital

5   image measured in an X-ray image measurement section including an image intensifier and a CCD camera or an X-ray flat panel detector or the like.   For example, the digital image is a fluoroscopic image continuously collected as a moving image of 1024×1024 pixels, 4096-step gradation, and 30 frames/second.   The digital image may alternatively be an image collected in real time by an ultrasonic diagnosis apparatus.

10   The above-described input image is input to the edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12 and the delay circuit 16 of the image processing device 10.

The edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12 will next be described.   The edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12 represents recursive filtering processing performed in a direction in which its edge is set or preserved.

15   Figure 2 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of the above-described edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12.   The edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12 is constituted by line memories 120 and 128, an arithmetic unit 122, a LUT (LookUp Table) 124 and an adder 126.

Before input of frame-by-frame input images, a value 0 is set in all addresses in

20   the line memory 128.   Subsequently, line data on the first line (uppermost portion) of an input image is stored in the line memory 120.   The arithmetic device 122 subtracts, from image data f(t) stored in the line memory 120, image data g(t - 1) stored in the line memory 128 at the corresponding address one-line before, thereby obtains a difference value d and outputs the difference value d to the LUT 124.

25   In the LUT 124, values (k × d) obtained by multiplying all difference values d (e.g., d = -4095, ..., 4095) by a filter coefficient k dependent on the input value in the edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12 are stored in advance.   The LUT 124 reads out the table value (k × d) corresponding to the input difference value d and outputs the table value to the adder 126.   Another input to the adder 126 is image data g(t - 1)

30   output from the line memory 128.   The adder 126 adds together these two inputs and outputs the sum value as image data g(t) representing an unsharpened image.   This

image data g(t) is also stored in the line memory 128 and is output from the line memory 128 as one-line delayed image data g(t - 1).

The function of the above-described edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12 is expressed by the following equation:

$$g(t) = k \cdot d + g(t - 1)$$
$$= k\{f(t) - g(t - 1)\} + g(t - 1)$$
$$= k \cdot f(t) + (1 - k) \cdot g(t - 1) \qquad \ldots (1)$$

In the above equation (1), (1 - k) represents a feedback rate. If the feedback rate is higher (k is closer to 0), the degree of smoothing is increased. If the feedback rate is lower (k is closer to 1), the degree of smoothing is decreased. When k = 1, the edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12 immediately outputs the input value without performing smoothing.

Figure 3 shows an example of the LUT 124. When the difference value d is small (in the case of a non-edge portion), the gradient from the origin (= filter coefficient) k is set to a small value (e.g., k = 1/64). When the difference value d is large (in the case of an edge), the gradient k is set to a large value (e.g., k = 1).

The output from the above-described edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12 is input to the LUT 14 shown in Figure 1. In the LUT 14, a low-frequency component compression characteristic according to low-frequency components of the input image can be set. The LUT 14 may have, for example, an input-output characteristic of y = αx (x: input; y: output; low-frequency component compression rate α = 0.2). By various setting means comprising input means such as a mouse and keyboard known as input means for computer systems, the input image on a display unit and a compression characteristic input menu are displayed on a display unit to enable input of a region of interest and various values such as numeric values.

As low-frequency component compression amount setting means, a bit-shift arithmetic device for example may be used as well as the above-described LUT 14. The extent of bit shift in such a case may be set to about two bits (α =1/4).

The output from the LUT 14 is input to the arithmetic unit 18. Another input to the arithmetic unit 18 is the input image supplied via the delay circuit 16. The delay circuit 16 is a circuit for coincidence with respect to time between a particular one of the pixels of the input image and the corresponding one of the pixels of the unsharpened

image.   The delay circuit 16 delays the input image by the length of time corresponding to the delay caused by the line memory 120 and so on of the edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12.

The arithmetic unit 18 subtracts the output image (unsharpened image) of the LUT 14 from the input image and outputs an image in which the low-frequency components of the input image are compressed.   The output image output from the arithmetic unit 18 in the form of a digital signal is converted into an analog signal by a D/A converter not shown in the figures, and the resulting image is displayed on a monitor such as a CRT or a liquid crystal monitor.

As a result of the above-described dynamic range compression processing, if the input image has, for example, 4096 levels of gray, the output image has about 3277 levels of gray (= 4095 (1 - 0.2) + 1).   Thus, low-frequency components are largely compressed in a pulmonary region in an X-ray fluoroscopic image where halation can easily occur.   Consequently, halation is reduced and contrast for travel of a catheter, blood vessels, etc. is improved.

Figure 4 is an essential-portion block diagram showing another embodiment of the image processing device in accordance with the present invention.   Portions in this embodiment identical to those in the image processing device 10 shown in Figure 1 are indicated by the same reference characters and detailed description for them will be omitted.

The image processing device 100 shown in Figure 4 is constituted by three edge-preservation-type recursive filters 12-1, 12-2, and 12-3, an averaging unit 13, a LUT 14, a delay circuit 16 and an arithmetic unit 18.

Three edge-preservation-type recursive filters 12-1, 12-2, and 12-3 output smoothed unsharpened images while respectively preserving edges in a 45° direction (left-downward direction), a 90° direction (downward direction) and a 135° direction (right-downward direction) with respect to the input image.   Figure 5 shows an example of a configuration of the edge-preservation-type recursive filters 12-1, 12-2, and 12-3.

The example of the configuration shown in Figure 5 differs from the example of the configuration shown in Figure 2 in that a line-data-shift arithmetic unit 127 is provided.   In other respects, the configuration is the same as that shown in Figure 2. Detailed description for the same points will be omitted.

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Referring to Figure 5, the line-data-shift arithmetic unit 127 shifts line data according to a shift amount β. A shift amount $\beta = -1$ is fixedly set in the line-data-shift arithmetic unit 127 of the 45°-direction edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-1.

5 The line-data-shift arithmetic unit 127 of the 45°-direction edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-1 stores in the line memory 128 line data obtained by one-pixel shifting leftward the line data (unsharpened image) output from the adder 126, and exceptionally stores 0 for the rightmost pixel in one line. Thus, the line data output from the 45°-direction edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-1 is obtained as an output of smoothing in the 45° direction.

10 A shift amount $\beta = 0$ is fixedly set in the line-data-shift arithmetic unit 127 of the 90°-direction edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-2. In this case, the line-data-shift arithmetic unit 127 of the edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-2 stores the output from the adder 126 in the line memory 128 without shifting. Thus, the line data output from the 90°-direction edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-2 is

15 obtained as an output of smoothing in the 90° direction. The edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-2 may be formed without the line-data-shift arithmetic unit 127, as shown in Figure 2.

A shift amount $\beta = 1$ is fixedly set in the line-data-shift arithmetic unit 127 of the 135°-direction edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-3. The line-data-shift

20 arithmetic unit 127 of the 135°-direction edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-3 stores in the line memory 128 line data obtained by one-pixel shifting rightward the line data (unsharpened image) output from the adder 126, and exceptionally stores 0 for the leftmost pixel in one line. Thus, the line data output from the 135°-direction edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-3 is obtained as an output of smoothing in the

25 135° direction.

The output images in the respective directions from the above-described edge-preservation-type recursive filters 12-1, 12-2, and 12-3 for filtering in three directions are output to the averaging unit 13, and average values are computed in the averaging unit 13. The averaging unit 13 may perform weighting averaging by

30 weighting the output values from the edge-preservation-type recursive filters 12-1, 12-2, and 12-3 for filtering in three directions and thereafter performing averaging for obtaining arithmetic means. For example, the output images from the

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edge-preservation-type recursive filters 12-1, 12-2, and 12-3 for filtering in three directions may be combined by setting the weight for the edge-preservation-type recursive filter 12-2 to 2 and each of the weights for the edge-preservation-type recursive filters 12-1 and 12-3 to 3 and obtaining a combination of the addition of the output

5   values therefrom and bit shift (three-bit shift).

The effects of the image processing device according to the present invention will next be described with reference to Figures 6 and 7.

Figure 6 is a graph showing profiles of an input image, an image DRC processed by using the edge-preservation-type recursive filters for filtering in three directions, and

10   an image DRC processed by using a recursive filters for filtering in three directions (not of the edge preservation type).

In the case of DRC processing using the non-edge-preservation-type recursive filters, low-frequency components are excessively subtracted in an edge neighborhood region with respect to the recursive filter processing directions due to phase distortion on

15   the input image, resulting in occurrence of a black region in the DRC processed image (pixel value $P = 0$).   In contrast, DRC processing using the edge-preservation-type recursive filters for filtering in three directions according to the present invention ensures a reduction in black region in an edge neighborhood region.

Also, as shown in Figure 7, contrast C2 of the image DRC processed by using the

20   edge-preservation-type recursive filters for filtering in three directions is substantially the same as contrast C3 of the image DRC processed by using the non-edge-preservation-type recursive filters for filtering in three directions, and contrast C1 of a catheter in the input image can be improved.

That is, contrast at medium-to-fine details of an image such as a catheter and

25   blood vessels as well as a guide wire in the case of the conventional art can be improved by DRC processing using edge-preservation-type recursive filters for filtering in a plurality of directions, while limiting black region.

Industrial Applicability

30   According to the present invention, as described above, the delay due to image processing is short; the amount of computation is small; an artifact such as black region

is not caused in a processed image; contact for a medium-to-fine detail of an image such as a catheter can be largely improved.